





## FARMACOLOGICALS.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LD.  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

## SUMMER DRINKS.

FRUIT SYRUPS,  
In Bottles at 75 Cents.

## AERATED WATERS.

D. C. & Co.'s  
LIQUEUR AND OTHER WHISKIES.

## CLARETS.

MEDOC.  
Per Case, Plins. \$5.50  
Per Case, Quarts. \$5.00  
ST. GERMAIN.  
Per Case, Plins. \$7.50  
Per Case, Quarts. \$7.00  
ST. ESTEPHE.  
Per Case, Quarts. \$7.50DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WATSON'S

IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE

Is Distinguished by a White Label in addition  
to the Red One which States thatTHE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE  
is miscible in Water in all proportions.

## ITS MISCELLANEOUSITY IN WATER

Combined with its Agreeable and Refreshing  
odour will Command it to the Public for General  
Use, as it is an Elegant, Agreeable, and Perfect  
Disinfectant for Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Bath-  
rooms and all necessary vessels therein. For all  
purposes it should be diluted freely with Water.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

As a Saffron in visiting—  
A little sprinkled on the handkerchief or  
cotton wool and kept in front of the nose and  
mouth in infected rooms or in passing through  
infected districts is strongly recommended.For washing the face and hands—A tea-  
spoonful to a gallon of water.

For the Bath—A table-spoonful or less.

For Sick-rooms and Bed-rooms—A tea-  
spoonful or more distributed in saucers round  
the room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.For Sprinkling or Spray—A wine-glassful to  
a pint of water.

## AS A MOUTH WASH

A few drops in a tumbler of water.

## FOR WASHING DOGS.

A table-spoonful to a bucket of water.

## THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE

Converts the waste of bath water into a Valuable  
Disinfectant, which in passing through the down-  
spouts and stretch-traps destroys mosquito germs  
and removes bad smells. Its use in the bath  
has a most beneficial effect on the skin and  
greatly reduces the risk of infection.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

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It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,  
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong  
Telegraph" and not to the Editor.Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and  
not to individual members of the staff.Communications intended for publication must be accompanied  
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for  
publication but as evidence of good faith.While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always  
be open for the free discussion of all questions  
affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that  
the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for  
opinions thus expressed.

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SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY  
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

## A GRAVE OVERSIGHT.

Over a month ago the distinguished  
scientists who came to Hongkong from  
Japan to study the plague announced the  
discovery of its bacillus or germ, and  
what was of almost equal importance,  
declared that this bacillus lived and thrived  
in a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid.No more weighty declaration could have  
been made, despite its incompleteness and  
inaccuracy in the use of the term carbolic  
acid instead of phenol or cresol, or both,  
an inaccuracy, by the way, of which nearly  
all our medical authorities are invariably  
guilty. It should have been put to the  
test immediately. Throughout the colony  
in every direction vast quantities of the  
various forms of so-called carbolic acid  
were being consumed in the desire and  
endeavour to disinfect the houses and to kill  
all plague germs. If the statement made  
by the Japanese doctors were true, the  
whole of these endeavours were simply  
worthless, and wantonly extravagant. If the  
plague bacillus waxed fat and strong on a  
five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, of  
what earthly use was it to sprinkle rooms  
with a weaker solution at a cost of about  
a dollar a room? If the statement were  
inaccurate or misleading, it showed that  
our Japanese friends had been careless in  
their experiments and that their work was  
untrustworthy. In either case the con-  
clusion arrived at should have been tested  
with the greatest care by our bacterio-  
logists, our doctors, and our analysts.Nothing of the sort has apparently been  
done, and we are, therefore, as much at sea  
as we were in the beginning. Will not  
some capable and energetic member of the  
Faculty be good enough to wake up and  
do something that we can rely on?  
In the meantime, and until something  
has been done, it would perhaps be just as  
well to stop using carbolic acid, and to  
employ instead chloride of lime, diluted  
solutions of corrosive-sublimate, and such  
other germicides as modern science  
recommends. There is no use throwing  
away time, money, and labour, merely to  
support and fatten plague germs.

## TELEGRAMS.

## CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, July 18th.  
The damage sustained in consequence of  
the recent earthquakes at Constantinople is  
estimated at six million pounds (Turkish).  
The loss of life has been appalling, over two  
hundred deaths having occurred in Constanti-  
nople alone.The Khedive of Egypt, at present on a visit to  
the Sultan of Turkey, is staying on board his  
yacht.

## ANOTHER "JUGGINS."

The Duke of York's new son was named  
Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick  
David.  
[The young'un must develop into a scientist  
with such a nomenclature.—Ed.]

## TYPHOONS ON THE MOVE.

Mr. E. Ortiz, Spanish consul at this port,  
courteously informs us that he has received the  
following telegram from Manila:—July 19th, 1894.  
It seems that there exist two depressions, one  
to the N.W. of Manila, in the China Sea, and  
the other to the N.E., in the Pacific Ocean.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

In his weather report to-day the Acting  
Director of the Observatory states:—"On the 19th at 11.15 a.m., the depression  
in China Sea appears to be trough-like in  
character at present, with moderate winds from  
S.W. In the Southern part of China Sea and from  
N.E. in the Northern part. On South coast,  
barometer falling slowly. Weather fair."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TWENTY thousand tons per month are said to be  
the present output of coals from the Miki mines."ALL my future works will be very chaste," says  
Zola. It is true. Nearly all the social-purity  
salts are bald-headed.THE O. & C. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with  
mail, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via  
Yokohama, on the 17th inst.THE Court of Appeal at Cairo has recently  
confirmed the decision authorizing the Canal  
Company to permit the passage of petroleum  
tank-steamer.TIM has been changed for the better. It is now  
the doctor who receives a patent of nobility  
when an heir is born to royalty. In the old days  
of King Charles of blessed memory it was the  
lady who was raised to the peerage.A CORONER's inquiry into the circumstances of  
the death of Private Sarrafas Kahn, of the  
Hongkong Regiment, who committed suicide by  
shooting himself on Sunday last, as reported in  
these columns on Tuesday, at K. Wilson, will be  
opened at the Magistracy at 10.30 to-morrow  
morning.THE *Chicago Record* states that the family of  
Yung Kwai, who married Miss Burman of  
Springfield, Mass., the other day, ranks next  
to the Chinese Emperor. Yung Kwai is about  
thirty years of age and has spent twenty years  
in the United States. He was fitted for Yale at  
the Springfield High School; is a member of the  
Congregational church, and thoroughly Ameri-  
canized. He has discarded the queue and wears  
American clothing.Fisher, P. W. D.—What do you think, Joskins?  
A blooming black clerk had the cheek to write  
to me officially.Joskins, P. O.—Great Caesar! Did you treat  
him with contempt?Fisher—Yes! I wrote him a letter.  
Joskins—That finished him!  
Fisher—Well, um—er, no! Not exactly; the  
Johnny published my letter in the *Telegraph*  
and the whole colony has been chaffing and  
laughing at me ever since.We learn that, subject to an Act, the Directors of  
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation  
propose at the forthcoming meeting to  
declare a dividend for the half-year of 4 per  
cent. carry forward to next half-year \$126,460.04.  
This must be regarded as an eminently  
satisfactory result, considering the frightful  
condition of trade in the Far East since the  
beginning of the year.THE *Kobe Chronicle* learns that the Osaka  
Insurance Company has refused to pay to the  
owners the sum of 40,000 yen for which the  
steamer *Koya-maru* was insured, alleging that  
the third officer who was keeping watch at the  
time of the accident did not have a certificate  
recognized by the Department of Communica-  
tions, and that the *Koya-maru* had employed  
an incompetent officer who could not, according  
to the terms of the policy, recover the insurance  
money. The owners of the steamer have taken  
legal proceedings to recover the insurance  
money.THE following intercalary decree is published in  
the *Peking Gazette*:—Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy  
of Hukang, reports that an explosion occurred  
at the Wuchang Powder Works, by which  
many of the workmen were killed, and requests  
that the officer in charge of the Works be  
degraded. Let the respective sub-department  
magistrate, En Yü, be forthwith degraded, and  
let the Board concerned report upon the  
penalties due to the highest authorities at  
Wuchang for the accident, in accordance with  
the regulations recently approved by us  
governing accidents of this sort.Of the army and the military reserves of men  
trained to the use of arms in Japan, says our  
Yokohama contemporary the *Herald*, it is  
calculated that there are some 160,000. The  
Government is also receiving numerous offers  
from persons offering to organize volunteer corps.  
These offers are of course declined, for there is  
nothing, at all events at present, calling for more  
troops. Emigration schemes must be taken  
in abeyance just now, for should war break out,  
any surplus of adult males which exists in  
Japan, would be taken off by the incidents of  
war, such as being killed by the enemy, or the  
inevitable decimation by disease, which is  
always experienced under exposure and hard-  
ships in the field.From a notice in another column it will be seen  
that Mr. J. W. Osborne, proprietor of the Bay  
View Hotel, has offered for the community of  
Hongkong by erecting opposite his popular  
resort at East Point a range of commodious and  
well-appointed pavilions for the accommodation  
of bathers, what has for years been distinctly a  
long felt want. At this part of the harbour the  
water is perfectly clean, the beach is sandy and  
sloping, and as Mr. Osborne has spared no  
pains or expense in providing every convenience  
for bathers, his enterprise ought to be heartily  
supported. A formal opening of the bathing  
establishment will take place next Saturday  
afternoon, when a steam-launch will convey  
visitors to and from Bay View, leaving Pender's  
Wharf every half-hour from 5 o'clock.An extract from the *Peking Gazette* of March  
31st:—Lin Wei-yuan, Assistant High Commis-  
sioner of Agriculture for the Island of Formosa,  
and ex-officio Director of the Imperial Stud,  
declares that he is so over-powered by the  
unfathomable grace of the Throne that he is com-  
pelled to prove his lasting gratitude thereto.  
But now the command promulgated to the high  
dignitaries of the empire for the following  
purposes, opens the way for memorialists to  
contribute another note towards the Birthday  
Fund, which he serves with avidity. On a  
former occasion he had already contributed to  
this end in conjunction with the Governor and  
other officers down to the 4th grade; but owing  
to his anxiety to show his overflowing grati-  
tude to the Throne he now seeks to be  
allowed to contribute Tls. 10,000 more in aid  
of the same object. Receipt: Allowed. Let the  
treasury yamhs take note.In an outspoken article on the policy of Japan in  
Korea, the *Nichi Nichi* declares that no plunder  
nor monopoly of land is looked for, but the  
guaranteeing of Korea's independence and her  
advancement in the ways of civilization. Japan  
is ready to form an alliance with the United  
States, or to declare war in defence of them if  
necessary against any foe. The best thing that  
would be the latter's consent to Japan's proceed-  
ing with the work alone. But in any case Japan  
cannot leave Korea to Chinese direction alone,  
because China looks down upon that country  
simply as a dependency. The writer sees no  
other alternative; and if one or other is not  
accepted, the Kingdom of Korea must come and  
will and her influence destroyed for ever.  
Denunciation of the Treaty is not to be thought  
of at present by the Japanese Government, but  
if such a step were taken by China it would be  
welcome to Japan.At the Police Court this morning Mr. Hastings  
sentenced M. Vos, clerk to Mr. G. R. Stevens,  
to three weeks' hard labour and bound him over  
to one surety of \$25 to be of good behaviour for  
six months, for stopping J. O'Brien, a clerk in  
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
and G. Brown, across the head with a  
walking stick, rendering him lunatic, when  
that gentleman was escorting two ladies  
from the Public Gardens last night. The  
defence was a rather peculiar one, namely, that  
as O'Brien had rendered himself offensive to  
defendant and everyone living in his house, Mr.  
Vos was quite justified in clubbing him 10 pm  
last night, and saying, "You might as well  
ever, declined to acknowledge any such plea  
based on the 'green-eyed monster,' and our  
local O'Brien would have 'gone inwards' had not  
Brother Wilkinson appeared later on and  
obtained a rehearing on the 'extraneous  
circumstances' racket. Until the 25th inst.  
Mr. Vos will be under mortgage to the Goven-  
ment for \$200.The Tientsin correspondent of the *China  
Gazette* writes under date the 17th inst.:—  
I wrote you the other day about the current  
tenants. I should have added that it is offered  
now at fabulously low prices here, but it may  
be asked, is the commodity so offered, really  
good cement, or is it some trashy stuff manu-  
factured cheaply for the Imperial Chinese Railway?  
As far as I know, the best English make have  
no shop. They are simply too dear. Perhaps  
our Chinese friends will be more successful.  
Mr. James Hart, the Inspector General's brother,  
is here at present and spends a good deal of his  
time driving about with Mr. D'Almeida. As to  
Korea, the opinion prevailing just now is well  
informed circles is that there will be no war, as  
China is not prepared. The Cable agent here  
left for Helsing for Shanghai, without having  
been able to accomplish the object for which  
he came to Tientsin, namely to get Chinese  
telegraphic rates raised. The subject is too  
dead to engage the attention of the Viceroy  
completely at the present moment. In fact the  
Korean difficulty. It has been raised here lately.  
The rainy season sets in here in Korea, and it  
would be a blessing if some power were sent  
there just now to take the reins of the telegraph  
lines and work them better.The leader of the Korean insurgents is said to  
be able to speak English and Japanese fluently.The Governor in speaking of the last official  
report on Lai-chi-kok says, "Cant.-Ill. The doctors  
say it can, and does."The *Madras Times*, writing on the plague at  
Hongkong, says:—"One thing India has reason  
to be thankful for: Singapore maintains a strict  
quarantine law."The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship  
*Empress of China* left Vancouver on Tuesday  
morning last for this port, via Yokohama, Kobe,  
Nagasaki and Shanghai.Reporter—I took notes of the smoking concert  
the other night. By the way, what is a  
*placato*?Editor of the *Daily Press*—Placato is—  
well, yes, it is one of those improper foreign  
words we never allow in our columns.We have to acknowledge receipt from the  
Imperial Maritime Customs of that most invalu-  
able publication, the "Returns of Trade Rep-  
orts for the year 1901" containing the reports and  
statistics for the whole of the Treaty ports of  
China, also the reports and statistics for Korea.We are indebted to Messrs. Kelly and Walsh,  
Id., for a copy of the *Hanlin Papers*, second  
series, being essays on the history, philosophy  
and religion of the Chinese by Professor Martin,  
of the Imperial Tung Wen College, Peking. The  
book is printed at the "Chien Feng" and is  
well got up in every respect. It is a work which  
should be in the hands of all students of Chinese  
life and character.The White Star steamer *Runic*, one of that  
Company's cargo steamers, which arrived at  
New York, on June 4th from Liverpool, was fitted  
with a new magnetic compass arrangement.  
The compass is hauled up by a pulley on the  
jumper stay connecting the masts, and the card  
has an automatic catch which fastens the card,  
and it is lowered and compared with the ship's  
compass. All local influences are thus over-  
come.The Hon. Treasurer of the Alliance Memorial  
Hospital begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the  
following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—  
Pearl & Sons, Ltd. \$50.00  
Pearl & Sons, Ltd. 40.00  
Collected by the Chinese T'ing, com-  
pradure, steamship *Yuenan* 16.30  
Capt. Clarke, steamship *Runic* 16.00  
Capt. Duncan, steamship *Cromarty* 16.00  
"A Fine" 6.00An exaggerated expression the other day got Signor  
Felice Cavallotti, the well-known Radical leader  
in Italy, into a rather unpleasant scrape. In a  
recent speech in the Chamber of Deputies, on  
the subject of a severe sentence inflicted by the  
Austrian Court of Naples, he declared that the  
judge knew no more of law than a hairdresser's  
assistant. Thereupon there was great excitement  
in the hall, and all over the country.  
and resolutions more or less strongly worded  
have been forwarded to the offending Deputy.According to the *N. C. Daily News* of the  
12th inst. Admiral Kuro, who is in answer  
to repeated telegrams from Sh. Yü-lin,  
Governor of Formosa, has sent the cruiser  
*Nanhai* and a consort to Tai-chi-fu with a  
quantity of arms and ammunition for the troops  
in Formosa. The two Chinese cruisers also  
carried a body of trained gunners to assist in  
managing the Kelung and Hsuwei forts. The  
commander of the *Nanhai* is Captain Yuan  
Chieh-shan, a native of Nanking. There is every  
possibility of the two cruisers returning to  
Shanghai after delivering their cargoes of arms  
and men at Formosa and it is reported that they  
will be joined by several of the Foochow squadron  
and three of the Canton fleet en route.According to the *Hochi Shimbun*, the earth-  
quake of the 20th ultimo did considerable damage  
to several departments in Tokyo, the total loss  
reaching over one million yen. The damage  
done to the Imperial Household Department was  
200,000 yen, and each of the buildings of the  
Diet suffered to the extent of 10,000 yen. There  
are no separate buildings for the Cabinet and  
Privy Council, and the premises of the Imperial  
Household Department were leased without  
charge, but now these have become unfit for  
use and other rooms have been leased.  
The buildings of the Department of Home Affairs  
and Finance, are also nearly unfit for use, and  
if similar wooden ones be newly constructed  
80,000 yen will be required. The Naval Depart-  
ment and Department of Justice, and Law Court  
buildings, did not sustain much injury.An Imperial decree of the 13th inst. in answer  
to the memorial of T'an Ching-hsin, Viceroy of  
the Min, Chi, in prolonging the character  
and welfare deeds of the late General Liang  
of Ningpo, permits special memo to be  
to be built in his honour in every province  
where he had served while fighting against the  
Taiping and the Mohammedan rebels in  
Chi-wei Turkistan and Kansu. The Imperial  
grandson of this officer—who was Commander-  
in-Chief of Chekiang province at the time of his  
death about three weeks ago—says the *N. C.  
Daily News* in recognition of the general's  
faithful services to the dynasty, made a deputy  
assistant Secretary in the Peking Boards, while  
the former's military record is ordered to be  
transcribed into current history by the State  
Historiographer's office at Peking. China has  
thus lost another of her old chiefs whose bodies  
are covered with the scars and wounds of a  
thousand fierce hand-to-hand fights against  
Taiping and Mohammedan two-score years ago.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. E. Z. Ashford, Acting Chief  
Justice.)

July 19th.

## LARCENY ON BOARD THE "HAIKAN."

Mat, a coloured seaman, was charged with  
stealing \$1.50 from the chief officer's room on  
board the steamship *Hai Kan* on the high seas,  
between Foochow and Amoy, on the 13th June;  
the money being the property of the Douglas  
Steamship Co. at the time. Mr. A. J. Leach  
(Acting Attorney General) instructed by Mr. A. J.  
Johnston (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and the  
defence was pleaded "not guilty," and was  
dismissed.  
The following jury were empanelled: Charles  
Herbert Whitley Kew, Thomas Charles Kewchings, Herbert William Bird, John Galbreath,  
Ellis Hyem Joseph, Edward Fairbairn Mackay,  
Leonardo Francisco Augusto Colloco.Mr. A. J. Leach, Q.C., in addressing the jury,  
stated that prisoner is charged on an indictment  
of stealing the sum of \$1.50 from the chief  
officer's room, the money being collected from the  
passengers, and being the property of the  
Douglas Steamship Co. The theft occurred  
during the steamer's voyage from Foochow to  
Amoy on the 13th instant.Mr. Douglas, chief officer, gave evidence to  
the effect that prisoner was an able seaman on  
board, and on the morning of 13th of June he (the  
officer) was on watch. On the same evening  
between eight and nine o'clock he happened to go  
to his desk, when he noticed that the lock had  
been forced open, and the bag, containing \$1.50 in  
all, was gone. However, at the time he did not  
accuse anybody, but when the steamer arrived  
here on the 15th instant, he offered \$50 reward  
for such information as would lead to the dis-  
covery of the thief. On the same evening when  
the crew went ashore and the prisoner's move-  
ments were closely watched, it was found that  
prisoner was spending money very freely.  
In fact, far beyond his means. The prisoner's  
pay was \$10 a month.The evidence of Inspector Quincey and five  
other witnesses was then led.The jury found prisoner "not guilty," and he  
was therefore discharged.The *Selkirk* scandal case will come on for  
hearing on Monday next.

## THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

This afternoon some rubbish from the plague-  
stricken houses in Wellington Street, near the  
*China Mail* office, were consumed by fire. "The  
*China Mail* and "Brownie" were not included in  
the debris—more's the pity!

The latest official returns are as follow:—

	New Deaths	Disch. cured	Rem. under treatment
Hospital ship <i>Hygieia</i> .....	0	0	10
Kennedy-town.....	0	0	27
Slaughter House.....	4	2	50
A. M. Branch Hospital.....	0	0	14
Private houses.....	0	3	0
Total.....	4	5	101

Deaths reported from the outbreak (9th May)  
up to July 18th, noon, 2382; grand total, 2387.  
From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day:—At Tung  
Wah branch (including now only the Slaughter  
House) new cases, 3, one sent to Lai-chi-kok;  
death since, 1; sent to Canton in junk, nil;  
total remaining under treatment at the Tung  
Wah branch, 50.

## LAI-CHI-KOK RETURNS.

The following are the returns of admissions,  
deaths, &c., at the Lai-chi-kok pest-house for the  
twenty-four hours ending 5 o'clock yesterday  
afternoon:—Admissions, 7; deaths, 2; dis-  
charged, 4; remaining under treatment, 68.

## THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held  
this afternoon. Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart  
(Acting Colonial Secretary) presided, and there  
were also present Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs. F. H.  
May (Acting Superintendent of Police), Mr.  
H. P. Tooker (Acting Director of Public Works),  
Dr. C. B. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Dr. James  
Dr. Hartigan, R. K. Leigh, J. J. Francis, Q.C.,  
and Mr. E. A. Ram (Secretary).

## BOWRINGTON CANAL.

A letter from the Colonial Secretary was read  
in which it was stated that the Government have  
made arrangements for the removal of putrid  
slit from the lower portion of Bowrington Canal,  
which has for months past been a source of  
grave danger to the health of the residents in  
that part of the colony.

## USELESS MORTALITY RETURNS.

The Secretary read the following letter from  
Dr. Cantlie:—

Hongkong, 17th July, 1894.

To the Secretary of the Sanitary Board,  
SIR,—The members of the Board have, no  
doubt, observed that in my former letter to the  
Board the sentence frequently recurs,  
"according to the disease and mortality statistics  
we have no proof of either overcrowding  
or bad drainage previous to the appearance of  
the plague."I am still prepared to adhere to that statement,  
and would even emphasize the words according  
to the disease and mortality statistics, for in  
them lies the gist of the whole matter.The first thing the officers of the Local  
Government Board in Britain demand when  
ordered to enquire into the health of any  
district or town, is that the mortality statistics  
submitted to them be full and accurate.  
If these statistics show no abnormal death,  
or what is equally important, disease-rate, they  
naturally assume the place to be in fair average  
condition as to sanitation. But if, on the other  
hand, the average is exceeded, a searching  
enquiry is at once instituted, and if removable  
insanitary conditions are found to prevail,  
local authorities are called upon to redress the  
wrong forthwith. If they prove dilatory, the  
Board performs the work itself, and charges its  
recalcitrant local body with the cost.There is no other known method of obtaining  
a true knowledge of the health conditions of a  
place except the mortality and disease statistics.  
Hence, it is held to be the broad duty of all  
medical men in general, and the health officers  
in particular, to see that the duty carried out with  
the most stringent accuracy. A false even an  
inadequate return, is looked upon as something  
nearly criminal.Were the Local Government Board called upon  
to enquire into the sanitary condition of this  
colony, they would ask, not for a bottle of sewer  
gas, nor a plan of the drains, nor yet a model of  
a cock-lot, nor a specimen of filth; but what  
they would demand would be an accurate return  
of the disease and mortality statistics.Now, this is exactly what we could not supply.  
The fact that Bubonic Plague burst upon us  
without warning is the best proof of this state-  
ment. All defence of our sanitation, as against  
the charge of overcrowding, surface crowding,  
and defective drainage, I add upon the death  
disease returns, as we have them, is fallacious.  
Our mortality statistics show that the death-  
rate was below that of Manchester, Preston, and  
Dublin, and compared favourably with that of  
the thirty largest towns in the United Kingdom.  
But the returns from these towns are correct,  
and we know the returns from Hongkong are  
not, and cannot be correct under existing con-  
ditions of sanitation. Therefore we live in a  
"false paradise." If we continue to rely for our  
knowledge upon a system which is so un-  
reliable.This state of things has not been the fault of  
the Registrar General or Mr. McCullum, Sec-  
retary to the Sanitary Board, for they have, ever  
and over again, urged the necessity for reform  
in this direction.  
The Hon. Stewart Lockhart, Dr. Macdonald, and  
Mr. McCullum devoted time and trouble to the  
up a form of registration suitable to the colony.conditions of the colony. Of the amount of work  
done, even with the available sources of know-  
ledge, I can speak personally. But to expect  
anything like a reliable record of our disease  
and mortality statistics from the meagre  
sources of information is an impossibility.  
I would, therefore, ask the Sanitary Board to  
deal with this matter, with this all-important  
question of the mortality statistics, and the  
enforcement of the regulations regarding cases of  
infectious diseases, not only amongst Europeans,  
but also, and especially, amongst the Chinese.  
Under the present conditions, disease amongst  
the Chinese, which is the source of our danger,  
is practically left out of the record.Your obedient servant,  
JAMES CANTLIE.July 16th, 1894.  
After some discussion it was decided to  
Mr. Francis said the above letter coupled with  
Dr. Cantlie's last letter constituted "a huge  
joke." The latter was intended to explain the  
compendium contained in the first letter, for it was  
evidently presumed by the learned doctor that  
the members of the Board could not fathom the  
joke which was being perpetrated on them. Some  
discussion followed which resulted in the  
Chairman, and Doctors Ho Kai and Hartigan  
being appointed a sub-committee to look into  
the question of registration generally.The death-rate for the week ending the 7th  
instant was reported to be 40.6 per thousand per  
annum, an increase of 10.3 as compared with  
the returns for the corresponding period of last  
year.THE SANITARY BOARD AND  
THE PLAGUE.

## SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following correspondence was laid on the  
table at a meeting of the Sanitary Board this  
afternoon:—Permanent Committee, Sanitary Board,  
Hongkong, June 28th, 1894.



closed up and which they recommended should be destroyed, there are a number of houses scattered throughout the city from which they have removed the people and which they have cleaned and disinfected with the intention that these houses should ultimately be re-occupied and re-occupied. Most of these houses have been closed because three or more cases of plague have occurred in them. There are some, however, that have been closed having had only one case of plague or perhaps no case of plague at all but because they have been found so overcrowded, so dark, ill-ventilated, or otherwise so defective and insanitary that a medical practitioner has declared them to be, for the time being, unfit for human habitation.

A list of these houses is appended.

The Permanent Committee have the honour to suggest, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor,

(1) That their action in closing these houses and in removing the inhabitants should be ratified by Ordinance and that they should be protected, themselves and their officers, from suit or action on account of their dealings with these houses.

(2) That they should be authorized by Ordinance to continue in possession of these houses and to refuse to allow them to be occupied until the owners have amended the defects found in them and have put them generally in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Committee, and until they have signed an agreement not to permit, pending alterations in the law, these houses to be occupied in excess of the numbers for which the Permanent Committee certify the houses to be respectively suitable.

The requirements of the Permanent Committee are as follows:—

(a) That no basement shall, under any circumstances, be occupied as a dwelling.

(b) That no basement shall be occupied as a shop or store for the sale of goods unless it opens, on the side on which the front of the shop or store is, on a public street at least twenty-five feet wide.

(c) That the ground floor of every building (whether it is a basement or otherwise) shall be formed of material impervious to gas and water to at least 9 inches in depth; and that no ground-floor of any building shall be occupied as a dwelling unless and until the floor thereof has been made so impervious.

(d) That every house shall be inspected and measured as to its superficial area and cubic space, internally, and each room in each house declared and certified to be suitable for occupation by a certain number of persons not exceeding one adult for every 21 square feet of superficial area and every 300 cubic feet of air space. The existing law permits one adult for every 300 cubic feet of air space, but the Committee are unanimously of opinion that floor area must form the element in the calculation. Otherwise the number of persons in rooms of the same length and breadth will vary as the height of the ceilings.

(e) Mezzanine floors, where they exist, must be strictly confined within the limits now laid down by Ordinance, and steps should be taken for the summary removal of every mezzanine floor erected otherwise than in strict accordance with the law.

(f) No cubicle shall have walls exceeding 8 feet in height, and the space from the top of such wall to the roof or ceiling shall be open, or, if closed, closed only with bars or lattice work having the openings there equal to at least 2/3 of the whole area barred or latticed.

(g) No partition shall be allowed in any room more than 8 feet high, unless each of the portions into which the room is divided by such partitions has separate provision for light and air.

(h) No mezzanine floor shall be permitted in any room in which there are cubicles.

The Permanent Committee unanimously recommend and urge that all of the above requirements shall be embodied in an Ordinance and made applicable to every existing house in the Colony; and that the Sanitary Board be provided, to commence with, a sufficient staff of Sanitary Inspectors (not less than six) to enforce obedience to these regulations, with adequate powers to enter and inspect.

The Permanent Committee would like to see a provision in any Ordinance to be passed, requiring every Chinese house in the Colony, and the outposts and servants' quarters of every other house, to be cleaned out and lime-washed once at least in every quarter.

These recommendations of the Permanent Committee are based on the very intimate knowledge they have obtained during the last seven weeks from observation and report as to the sanitary condition and defects of Chinese houses of all classes, and they beg to submit for the very serious consideration of the Government the following statement of these defects, and of the remedies that seem to them at the same time effective and thoroughly practical:—

The first and by far the greatest of the existing defects in the situation of the soil in and around Chinese dwellings with sewage of every description. This is a defect that must be remedied without a moment's delay and at any cost to individuals or to the Colony. Until it is remedied there is no possible preventive against plague, typhus, cholera and other diseases of the same character, nothing to prevent the plague becoming endemic in Hongkong. This statement of the defects of the soil is a very serious one, and it is the main reason why that quarter has been wholly condemned, and there are unfortunately other portions of the City nearly equally bad, which may have to be dealt with in the same way.

Saturation of the soil from sewage has arisen from two causes mainly:—

(1) That the ground floors of all Chinese houses are either of natural earth, or of porous tiles.

(2) That the drainage of all houses, up to a recent date, was of a very defective character, permitting the percolation of sewage into the soil, and that the Chinese are so ignorant and careless in all matters of drainage, that the new methods of drainage, sound and good in themselves, are so abused that the effect is very little less injurious than that of the old methods. Traps and pipes are so constantly broken and choked that the sewage equally reaches the sub-soil.

There is only one effective remedy for this; the absolute prohibition of every drain and drain opening leading under the floor inside the walls of any Chinese house, and the requirement of an impervious ground floor in and around every Chinese house.

This remedy can only be applied, to its full extent, to houses to be hereafter built, but the impervious floor can and ought to be enforced in every house of every description in the Colony and at once.

The proposed exclusion of all drains and openings in or under the floor of any Chinese house necessarily involves the prohibition of the present style of building Chinese houses back to back in blocks and the enforcement of the law that all Chinese houses shall have at the back an open public scavenging lane at least 15 feet

in width, into which all down pipes of every description shall run and along which, either in open or covered drains, all sullage waters from the houses shall pass to the public sewers in the streets. The existence of such a lane will also contribute largely to the better lighting and ventilation of houses; want of adequate light and air being amongst the most serious defects of the present methods of building.

The recommendations of the Committee with reference to the first point are:—

(1) That in any Ordinance to be passed the erection of blocks of houses back to back shall be absolutely prohibited and that every house to be hereafter built shall be required to have at the back or one end of it an open public scavenging lane.

(2) That there shall be no drains or drain openings inside the walls of any Chinese house to be hereafter built, and that the ground floor shall be formed of impervious material at least a foot in depth. As to houses now in existence, that the existing ground floors shall be thoroughly cleaned out and re-made with impervious material to at least a foot in depth.

(3) That no basement shall under any circumstances be used as a dwelling house.

(4) That no ground floor shall be used as a dwelling house until the floor has been so cleaned and re-made to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board.

The second point to which the attention of the Board has been called is overcrowding. The report of Mr. Edie's Committee, dated 15th October, 1890, shows that overcrowding does not exist to so great an extent as some suppose, and that it is confined to certain portions of the town and to certain classes of houses. The most serious practical evil arising out of it is the occupation of basements and ground floors as dwelling places, and the multiplication in every room of every house of mezzanine floors and of each floor of cubicles, the partitions of which reach to the ceiling or to the mezzanine floor, and so interfere with light and ventilation. These evils are very serious, and must be remedied. Light and air are the best preservatives against plague. Amongst the 4,000 people moved out of the infected district, direct into new houses without any intermediate period of segregation and observation, there have been only 9 cases of sickness. The houses into which they went were clean, airy and light, and mezzanine floors and cubicles have been forbidden and overcrowding stopped.

To remedy the evil of overcrowding the Committee recommend that a law be forthwith passed fixing the limit of space for each adult in all houses now built or hereafter to be constructed at 21 square feet of floor, and 300 cubic feet of air space. Requiring every house to be measured and surveyed, and every room certified for the number of inhabitants it is fitted to contain. Forbidding, in all houses, new or old, the occupation of basements and stores on the ground floor as dwelling rooms except for a very limited number, the co-existence on the same floor of mezzanines and cubicles, the construction of mezzanines where permitted otherwise than in strict accordance with the law, the raising of the walls of cubicles above 8 feet, the occupation as dwellings of cook houses, enclosed yards, &c. Forbidding in houses to be hereafter built any rooms of a greater length than 50 feet not lighted from two sides at the least, and of all mezzanine floors.

The law must empower the Sanitary Board by their officers to visit at least once in each quarter every Chinese house and the outposts and servants' quarters of all other houses under such limitations and regulations as the Board think requisite to prevent needless annoyance to families and persons in whose houses there can be no reasonable cause to suspect that overcrowding exists.

The third great evil to which the attention of the Permanent Committee has been called is the accumulation of dirt and rubbish in Chinese houses and places of business, in godowns and out-offices of European dwellings and in private lanes, yards, &c. &c.

The existence of scavenging lanes in all new quarters of the town will enable arrangements to be made in all new houses for getting rid daily of all rubbish and dirt of every description, and for its daily removal by the contractors.

In existing houses there can be no remedy but the right of visit and search of every Chinese house, yard, lane and enclosure of every description, at least in each quarter. Not to enforce cleanliness but to prevent the too great accumulation of dirt, and to see that the specific rules as to cubicles, mezzanines, &c. are observed, and to enforce the rules against overcrowding.

In conclusion the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board respectfully urge that effect may be at once given to their recommendations. They may not be the best possible but they are simple and clear, and the Committee are unanimously of opinion that their prompt adoption and enforcement will go a very long way towards preventing any recurrence of the plague in Hongkong or mitigating its severity if it must come.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

J. J. FRANCIS, Chairman.

The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary.

OFFICIAL IGNORANCE.

THE GOVERNOR'S MINUTE ANALYZED.

It will be remembered by those who read the reports of the meeting of the Sanitary Board on the 5th instant that the leading feature of the proceedings was the raising of the Governor's minute in which His Excellency stated that "would be glad if the Chairman of the Sanitary Board would report to him why the Board has never before the existing crisis come upon the colony exercised the powers which it clearly possesses and has for several years possessed in the matter [the insanitary condition of Tai-ping-shan] to which he referred."

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon the following minutes in reply to His Excellency's query, were read:—

The Captain Superintendent of Police:—"In my opinion the reports of 1874 by the Colonial Surgeon, and of 1883 by Mr. Osbert Chadwick, render it impossible for the Government to plead ignorance of the state of Tai-ping-shan and other insanitary districts in the city. These reports are on record, and it is the duty of the Government to keep itself posted on such matters."

Dr. James A. S. C.:—"These dwellings are in such a state as might have been the result of years of neglected sanitation, and the extent of the plague here, I consider, is solely due to the existence of such a reservoir for its reception. Any person looking into a poor colony's habitations cannot fail to be startled. Medical men from Manila, Japan, etc., have been shocked and scandalized at the state of affairs. Such dwellings are not known elsewhere."

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., replied:—"Because the Board had no means of finding out the existence of such buildings—no power to enter tenements except for specific purposes. (b) Because, there being no laws on the subject, the power given them (the Board) to make by-laws, was futile. (c) Because where they had power the machinery was too cumbersome to work."

Considerable discussion ensued; Mr. Francis and Mr. May clearly proved that the responsibility rested with the Government; and it was finally decided to appoint a sub-committee of three to draw up a reply to the Minute, Dr. Ayres, Mr. F. H. May, and Dr. Ho Kai being selected for this special duty.

This, then, is the outcome but not the end of the feeble attempt on the part of the head of the Executive to shift grave responsibility from his shoulders on to those of gentlemen whose services on the Sanitary Board are rendered gratis in the interests of the community. Of course this is not the last the Governor will hear of his ill-considered action, and the sequel will be looked forward to with keen interest by all who take a real and not merely a superficial interest in the welfare of this hapless colony.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S HOSPITALITY TO THE JAPANESE MEDICAL MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR,—As the kind attention shown by the Colonial Government towards the Japanese Medical Mission has become the subject of adverse comment in last night's issue of the *Telegraph*, allow me a few lines by way of explanation.

In the first place the message said to have been sent by me to the Japanese Government, as quoted in the local press from the *Yokohama Gazette*, is not correct. We can well imagine that some news agent or reporters had succeeded in getting a general idea of the message and inserted it in some of the vernacular press, from which the *Yokohama Gazette* had "made its own message in English, and hence the misapprehension on your part."

I may state on behalf of the Medical Mission that since their arrival here they have been given every facility in their work by the Colonial Government and the disinterested kindness and help given by Drs. Ayres, Lawson, Molyneux, and others. In fact the Medical Mission had got everything they wanted and more than they expected. That the Colonial Government would make every such mission its guests nobody will expect, and there is nothing to find fault with, because the Government here had not extended its hospitality sooner. When, however, two of the Medical Mission had been attacked by the plague, and from the nature of the work it became necessary that the rest of the party should leave the hotel, Dr. Lawson was kind enough to at once invite them to the Medical Officers' quarters in the Government Civil Hospital. And within a few days, after that—that is on the 31st inst., and not on the 26th as stated in the *Yokohama Gazette*—we received a very courteous letter from the Colonial Government. So that, while thankful for the prompt attention of Dr. Lawson at the time of the unfortunate attack of plague on the two doctors, we have not been ignored by the Colonial Government all the time.

While regretting very much that Hongkong should ever have been invaded by such a virulent plague, and that two members of the Japanese Medical Mission should have fallen victims, I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that our Medical Mission will leave here carrying with them the best remembrances of this colony for the kind attention and help given by the Colonial Government and the Government Medical Staff, and by some private practitioners, such as Dr. Canton. And as regards the two members of the Mission who were attacked by the plague, I can say of them that they will ever remember the attention shown by and self-sacrifice undergone for their sakes by Dr. Lawson, Dr. Molyneux, and others—and not the least the devoted kindness of the Sisters.

Hoping that these lines may find space in the *Telegraph*, I am, Your faithfully,

T. J. NAKAGAWA.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1894.

[We are greatly indebted to the Japanese Consul for his most interesting letter, and the more so as it thoroughly endorses every word we have written on the matters in question.—Ed., H.K. *Telegraph*.]

THE KOREAN CRISIS.

The following notes are taken from the *Kobe Herald* of the 7th and 9th inst.:—

Over eighty Chinese, apparently business men, arrived at Chemulpo, on the 6th inst., by the *Hogwa Maru* last voyage. Some of the passengers are inclined to regard them as disguised soldiers.

The Ministers of the various Powers represented at the Korean Court, held a meeting in Seoul on the 7th inst., to consider matters in regard to their attitude in the event of a conflict.

Intelligence from Tientsin states that the Chinese Government appears to be hesitating whether to send more troops out or not. Arms have been sent out for shipment, but no transports have arrived up to the 6th inst.

A Shanghai telegram dated 5th inst., to a.m., states that one hundred and thirty-five coolies left Shanghai for the Kaiping coal mine that morning. A rumour has it that hundreds of coolies are being called for from Chefoo and other places.

One bright correspondent reports that when Mr. Otori, Japanese Minister at Seoul, stated in an interview with the *Kobe Herald* that he was going to maintain the independence of his Kingdom, the King showed unmistakable pleasure.

With the proposal for reform in the administration of Korea the Japanese Government is said to have made some stipulations in connection with matters regarding the coasting trade, the abolition of the Korean export prohibition order, and the opening of five more ports.

Advices from Tokyo, received on July 7th, state that it is quite true that the British Minister in Peking and the British *Chargé d'Affaires* in Tokyo have been in telegraphic communication with each other regarding the Korean crisis during the past few days, and that the latter, in consequence, has laid some proposals before the Government in connection with the Korean trouble.

The last Shanghai mail contained the news, says the *Osaka Asahi's* reporter at Shimonoeki, that the Chinese Government is credited with an intention to remove the King of Korea to the interior of China, take possession of the peninsula, transform it into a prefecture of the Chinese Empire, and appoint Li Keiho, son-in-law of Li Hung-chang, and ex-Minister of Japan, to administer the province.

The *Osaka Asahi's* special reporter in Seoul writes that the Korean Government has shown Mr. Otori's letter to Mr. Yuan, who then wired to the Peking Government and asked for instructions. A reply is said to have been received to the effect that out of sympathy for the subordinate people (the dependent nation—Korea) the Emperor is graciously pleased to permit them to reply that they are independent.

The *Yokohama Asahi's* special reporter is quoted as saying that the Japanese Government may be trusted upon the subject, the principal features of the proposals submitted to the Korean Government by Mr. Otori, Japanese Minister at Seoul, involve sweeping reforms of the administration, and the re-organization of the Korean Army and Navy.

Japan is reported to have offered to give the necessary assistance, provided the Korean Government is in earnest in undertaking to carry out the programme. If the proposals are accepted, Japan will build a railway from Fusan to Seoul, and leave an armed force in the country until a Korean army, trained by Japanese officers, has been thoroughly organized.

According to the *Yiji*, a telegram from Seoul under date 6th instant states that the commander of the Chinese army at Gassan has left for Seoul at the head of two thousand troops with a view to seeing the King of Korea, and that the Japanese Minister has pointed out the danger of a collision if this course is followed. It is not said to whom this representation was made. In a footnote to this telegram the *Yiji* says that while Li Hung-chang, contrary to apparent intention, refrains from sending additional troops to the peninsula, but instead approaches foreign Powers with a view to an amicable settlement, it is hardly likely that a General in Korea would act in such a bold way. May it not be, asks the *Yiji*, that the commander, following the example of his leader Li, is merely trying on a game of bluff? However, if the Chinese General with his troops is really on his way to Seoul, where, as every one knows, Japanese troops are stationed, it is evident that he wants to bring about some trouble, and news of a stirring nature may be received in a few days.

Holding that the Japanese troops cannot be withdrawn unless the Chinese force be first recalled, the progressive party in Korea, which is rather glad of Japan's action, is intent upon carrying out its plan in the administration of the country. Kim Ka-chin, *ex-Chargé d'Affaires* to Japan, Cho Gyeon, Ken Echin, Yu Kishun, Kim Kwakul, An Kello, and strangely enough, Hong Tjing On, the assassin of Kim Ok Kku, are named as the leaders of the party. They are said to hope to overthrow Min Eishun, who now holds supreme power at Seoul, and to get the Tai Won-Kun to lead in the work of carrying out reforms in the administration. They appear to hope that Japan's troops will remain some time in Korea and that the reforms may be carried out before the troops are withdrawn. If this is true, Japan has evidently not misinterpreted the wants and aspirations of some of the Koreans, and the party may probably be counted upon to render whatever assistance is possible. The presence of Kim's murderer amongst the would-be reformers is not calculated to inspire respect for the party. In the meantime, it is reported that the Tai Won-Kun is not opposed to the plans of the reform party, though he does not care to announce his intention openly. The King is also reported to be rather in favour of the proposed reforms, though held in check by the Queen.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHEMULPO, July 2nd.

The Japanese force with the exception of a small detachment which was left as guard to Chemulpo have all gone to Seoul and are distributed at different points in the neighbourhood of that city. Another small detachment guards the "Peking Pass" (a pass on the road from Seoul to Peking), and another detachment guards the road from Kaishwa to Seoul. The main body of troops is divided between Seoul and Mapo. There in Seoul are encamped on the top of Nam-san, a splendid position commanding the city and the sea, east, west, and south. The troops encamped at Mapo command the crossing at the Han river which leads to Seoul. A small detachment of these guards the ferry at Yang Hwa Chin. Thus all the roads leading to Seoul are guarded, and in case of war the Japanese would have a very strong position indeed from which it would be difficult to dislodge them. They have quite a number of old pieces as well. There are 9,000 men in all with provisions for a three months' campaign. They are kept in very good order indeed. They are very much doubt if European troops could be kept in order so well, not a single case of disorderly conduct has occurred yet.

On Thursday last (June 28th) Mr. Otori, the Japanese Minister, had an audience of the King and handed in his *ultimatum*, which was that in future Korea should act as an independent State and not as a vassal of China. The King gave a reply to reply. In the meantime some troops are expected from Japan. The general impression seems to be that a conflict can hardly be avoided. The Japanese are anxious to fight, and it only needs a spark to set everything on fire. Two days ago a few Chinese were hoisted by the Japanese poles while quietly going along the street. As yet no Chinese troops have landed save the 3,000 which are at Asan (70 miles south of Chemulpo) and which came from the camp of Tonghak rebels, but who, notwithstanding all reports, have not fought at all. There are many reports of large bodies of Chinese troops landing, but they seem to be incorrect. If Chinese troops landed there would surely be a conflict.

I have just heard this moment that the trouble has been referred to Peking and Tokyo.

The Tonghak are again rising in the southern provinces. The fact of the matter is that they were fought in which they were defeated, but immediately after, Hong, the man in charge of the Government troops, hurried back to Seoul with all the troops. The Tonghak have now taken up positions at four different points around Chyn Chyn and are collecting their men, who were scattered after the last battle with the Government troops. The sympathies of Koreans to the Tonghak are very strong, and in point of fact are very strong. All subjects of the King who are in reality only fighting for a scanty living.

CHEMULPO, July 6th.

Seven Japanese transports are due this afternoon. Two have already arrived and five more are expected.

Mr. Otori, the Japanese Minister, has handed in his *ultimatum* setting forth that if Korea wishes to act as an independent country, Japan will give her every moral and material assistance possible. She will not act excepting as a vassal of China. Japan will invade Korea in case of war, and consider her as such. It is reported that the King has declared he will act as an independent State.

The old and feeble Japanese residents of Chemulpo have been ordered to Japan by the Consul and there is a general exodus of Chinese as well.—N.C. *Daily News*.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily assimilated form, giving great strength and strengthening the system, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D.P. KIRWAN, M.D., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Messrs. A. Peck, at 41, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong.

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NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.

Today's Advertisements.

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No. 525.

THE MEETING of the above LODGE fixed for TONIGHT, is POSTPONED till further notice.

Hongkong 19th July, 1894.

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THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG.

THE PROPRIETOR of the BAY VIEW HOTEL, EAST POINT, begs respectfully to intimate that he has added to the other attractions of this popular ESTABLISHMENT, BATHING PAVILIONS, which will be formally OPENED to the PUBLIC ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 21st instant, when he hopes to receive the patronage and support of the Hongkong Community.

A STEAM-LAUNCH will convey VISITORS to and from BAY VIEW, leaving PEDDER'S WHARF every half-hour, commencing at 5 P.M.

Fare:—TWENTY CENTS the round trip.

SPECIAL CHARGES for BATHING can be arranged with the UNDERSIGNED.

NO CHITS WILL BE ACCEPTED!

J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1894.

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COMPETITION, SHORT RANGE CUP AND SPOONS; Ranges 100 and 600 yards; Seven Shots. Entrance fee, 30 cents.

G. K. MOORE, Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1894.

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Hongkong, 19th July, 1894.

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1894.

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THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

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One person, per day	4.00
One person, per week	25.00
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Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
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For further particulars, apply to MANAGER, Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1894.

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First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1894.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE.

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Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

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